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Investigation - Report

Date 11 March 1949

Case No. : 3137

Sur-and Firstname : SCHELLING, Karl Gustav

Period of Investigation : 7 March 1949 to 11 March 1949

Investigation conducted by : Richard HEINZ

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1. Family Background

Karl Gustav SCHELLING is the youngest of three children of the fireman Johannes Schelling, born on 13 February 1879 at Nehren near Tuebingen and deceased in 1920 at Tuebingen. The applicant's mother is Martha Schelling-Dolde, born on 3 April 1880 at Nuer-tingen/Wuerttemberg. She is deceased on 28 April 1927 and according to an interview with the Buergermeister of Tuebingen, she was found dead in a little river near Tuebingen and it is supposed that she killed her-self. She was ill and ~~xxxx~~ melancholy since 1920 when her husband died.

The applicant has one brother, Erwin DOLDE, born on 5 August 1909 as an illegitimate child of Martha Schelling-Dolde. The two sisters of the applicant are Anna Lina KOLLMAR-Schelling, born on 11 March 1915 at Tuebingen and married to the mechanic Richard Otto Kollmar since 1938. Pauline Lydia BECK-Schelling is born on 9 February 1911 at Nehren near Tuebingen and is married since 1938 to the locksmith Karl Beck and is living at Schwaebisch Hall/Wuerttemberg. The Schelling-Family was described by references in Tuebingen and Nehren, where they are well known, as very poor but industrious and honest. As the mother was ill after the father died in 1920, she could not take care of the children very well and the applicant and his one sister were taken to an orphan asylum at Ellwangen in 1923 and stayed there until 1927 when the mother died. Relatives of the applicant, Albert WAIBLINGER, and his wife took the 8 years old boy to their house in 1927 and he was living with them until 1938. The applicant's foster-father, Albert Waiblinger, is house-steward at the castle Hohentuebingen and was described as a well regarded man. He was visited on 7 March 1949 and gave the following information about the applicant. He explained that Karl Schelling was a good boy and they had no difficulties with his education. He attended the elementary school at Tuebingen for 8 years and the technical school for three years. Through three years, he was an apprentice with the locksmith SEELOS at Tuebingen until he was ordered to the military training of the Reichsarbeitsdienst in 1938. After he returned in 1939, he was working again with Seelos until he had to join the army in 1940. Since 1940, reference Waiblinger stated, he has seen the applicant only for a short visit in 1947. He knew that he was employed with the Stuttgart Police-Department but is not informed about the applicant's present job.

The applicant's former employer, SEELOS, was visited at Tuebingen, Lustnauertor 9, and his daughter stated that she was working with her father, who is deceased now, and she also knew the applicant very well. She described him as honest but not very industrious. His behaviours were good and she cannot say anything detrimental about him. He is a good worker, reference Seelos explained, when he is under a strict supervision. She has not seen him again since 1940 when he was ordered to the army.

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After the applicant returned from prisonment in 1946, he was living with his sister Lina Kollmar at Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Boeblingerstr 217. An unlisted reference, SCHAL, was visited there. Frau Scham, a former neighbour of the applicant lives at Stuttgart-Vaihingen, 70 Boeblingerstr. She knew the applicant very well and stated that he is not very well regarded. His sister told her many times that her brother Karl is lazy. When he finally got a job with the Hoeschle-Factory at Stuttgart-Vaihingen, he was released after 4 weeks.

The foreman, ENDRES, at the Hoeschle-Factory was contacted for more information about the applicant. Endres stated that the applicant was lazy and not correct in his work, so the factory pretended reduction of personnel and released the applicant. Reference Endres knew that the applicant was employed with the Police Department at Stuttgart shortly after his release from the Hoeschle-Factory. The statements of reference Endres seemed reliable.

2. Birth

According to the records of the Town Hall at Tuebingen, Karl Gustav SCHELLING is born on 7 December 1919 at Tuebingen as son of the fireman Johannes Schelling and his wife Martha Schelling-Dolde. The applicant has the German citizenship and is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

3. Education

The applicant attended the elementary school at Tuebingen during 8 years and the technical school at Tuebingen from 1935 - 1938. His former teacher from the technical school was contacted and he stated that Schelling was intelligent but lazy and only a fair student, he also did not attend the school regularly. He could not say anything detrimental about the applicant's behaviour.

4. Employment

The applicant was employed with the locksmith Hermann SEELOS at Tuebingen from 2 May 1935 - 31 October 1938. Hermann Seelos is deceased but his daughter was working in her fathers shop and knew the applicant, too. She explained that he has good abilities but is not very interested in his work. He neglected his work when he did not stand under a strict supervision. His behaviour were good.

From 1 November 1938 - 12 January 1940, the applicant served with the Reichsarbeitsdienst and was at a military training camp. After release in 1940, he worked again with locksmith Seelos until he became a soldier in June 1940.

After returning from prisonment in 1946, he did not have a job for several month and then was employed as a locksmith with the Hoeschle Factory at Stuttgart-Vaihingen from 26 June 1946 - 26 August 1946. On 11 September 1946 he got a job as a watchman with the Police Department at Stuttgart and was released there on 7 September 1948 because of reduction of personnel.

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5. References

Police Inspector EHRBECK, a listed reference and former superior of the applicant, was visited at his home at Stuttgart, 54 Landhausstr. He stated that the applicant was hired as a guard but was not very dependable and became a driver after being a watchman for a few month. He described Schelling as not industrious and conscientious, and explained that he is careless and has an unstable character. Reference Ehrbeck said that Schelling is more like a young boy, thoughtless and unconcerned about his work. He is not interested in politics and has no certain opinion of anything. The applicant is honest and not known as a drinker.

Policeman Hermann HOHL, another listed reference, proved the statements of Ehrbeck.

Reference August BAUER, policeman, stated that he was working together with the applicant and knew him only as a nice man. As far as he knew, the applicant is honest and industrious, and he cannot say anything detrimental about him.

Reference Ernst AICHHOLZ, a 35 years old driver and former policeman, living at Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen 114 Zabergaeustrasse, stated that he was working together with the applicant at the Police Department in Stuttgart. He could not say anything detrimental about the applicant, but that he has an unstable character. Reference Aichholz stated that the applicant is not serious enough to serve in a position of trust.

Reference Eugen NEHER, a 24 years old merchant, knew the applicant from the time being prisoner together in a camp in France. In 1945 they worked together in a coalmine in France and met each other again in 1946 in Stuttgart. Reference Neher described the applicant as talkative and frivolous. He stated that Schelling spends his salary in one week and then borrows money from everyone.

Reference Karl HEINZELMANN was also working with the applicant in Stuttgart at the Police Station. He described him as a good companion but stated that he did not know the applicant's private life and therefore he cannot judge the applicant's character.

Anna WALLSHEIMER was visited as an unlisted reference. She is a 56 years old widow and lives at Stuttgart, 6 Waechterstr. She stated that the applicant has rented a room in her house from November 1946 until January 1947. He was a quite and easy tenant. He paid the rent for his room regularly and she cannot say anything detrimental about him.

6. Credit

The applicant has no bank account and according to the interviews with references, it is not supposed that he disposes of any savings. He inherited a garden from his parents but sold it before the money-reform in June 1948.

7. Police

The applicant is registered at the Town Hall in Tuebingen since 25 August 1927. The police records prove that he was during November 1938 and January 1940 with the Reichsarbeitsdienst for military training and was ordered to the army in 1940. Since May 1947 he is listed at the Stuttgart Police Station as living at Stuttgart-Vaihingen, 7 Boeblingerstr. On 19 November 1946 he changed his

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quarters and lived until 15 January 1947 at Stuttgart, Weberstr. 43a. From 15 January 1947 until 10 November 1947 he is registered as travelling and since 10 November 1947 he lives with his step-brother Erwin Dolde at Stuttgart, 28 Tuerlenstrasse.

8. Summary

The applicant is born on 7 December ¹⁹¹⁹ at Tuebingen. His father died in 1920 and since this time his mother was ill and could not take care of the children. They were taken to an orphan asylum and stayed there until 1927 when the mother died. From this time on the applicant was living with his uncle, Albert Waiblinger, who is house-steward at the castle Hohentuebingen. The applicant attended elementary school and technical school at Tuebingen and was working there with the locksmith Seelos during 1935 - 1938. From 1938 until 1940 he served with the Reichsarbeitsdienst for military training and was ordered to the army in June 1940. His last rank was Sgt. From 1945 until 1946 he was prisoner in France and escaped there in April 1946.

After returning to Germany, the applicant lived with his sister at Stuttgart-Vaihingen, worked there as a locksmith at the Hoeschle-Factory for 4 weeks, and moved to Stuttgart in November 1946 when he got a job as a watchman with the Police Department at Stuttgart. He was employed there, first as watchman and later as driver. References and former employers described Schelling as not very industrious and dependable and unstable in his character. However, reference Ehrbeck stated, the applicant is a good worker when he is under a strict control. He cannot be charged with an independent, responsible job.

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